



CLITRAVI

CENTRE DE LIAISON DES
INDUSTRIES TRANSFORMATRICES DE VIANDES DE L'U.E.
LIAISON CENTRE FOR THE
MEAT PROCESSING INDUSTRY IN THE E. U.

CLITRAVI is the European Association for the Meat Processing Industry. It represents 12.000 companies, mainly SMEs, employing 400.000 people, with sales over €80 billion. Most of these SMEs have operated for many generations in rural areas throughout Europe.

MISSION: Represent and defend the interests of the European meat processing industry in European institutions, international organisations and civil society. Promote high standards of food safety, quality, and environmental responsibility while supporting economic growth and employment.

VISION: A healthy, sustainable and prosperous future with the European meat processing industry recognised as a global leader.

CLITRAVI Manifesto 2024 – 2029

For a constructive and open dialogue on the EU Meat Processing Sector

On behalf of 12.000 member companies active in Europe, CLITRAVI calls on representatives of the European Parliament and Commission to promote and achieve the following goals:

- 1. Clean the debate:** Engage in constructive debate to help the sector achieve better results on animal welfare, climate change, nutrition and food security. We encourage dialogue free from ideological and political bias.
- 2. More science, less ideology:** Base decision-making on the highest scientific standards; not on opinions, ideological approaches or simplification.
- 3. Economic and social viability:** Promote the transition to less impactful and more advanced food systems while maintaining a balance between economic, social and environmental sustainability, ensuring that the needs and interests of all the stakeholders are carefully assessed.
- 4. Industrial Policy:** Develop an industrial policy which meets the specific requirements of the food sector. It needs to boost European competitiveness, rather than merely prevent its decline, by strengthening competitiveness checks, and using the Horizon programme for competitive research.
- 5. Internal Market Harmonisation:** A harmonised single market supports innovation, job creation and sustainable growth for meat processing businesses. Recent years have shown a tendency to roll back the Single Market and seek refuge in forms of economic nationalism to cope with adverse economic conditions. The 2024–2029 EU Strategic Agenda should prioritise harmonisation and a strong role for the EU Commission to act as guardian of the Treaty.



6. **Trade Policy:** When negotiating market access for Union products with Third Countries, the EU should have enough negotiating power to play freely with import and export interest. This is only possible if the EU has a single Directorate General responsible for both imports and exports regarding every single Third Country. One access point should be developed, no matter if it concerns tariffs, duties, TRQ's, SPS, GIs, etc.
7. **Self-preferencing and fair practices in B2B relations in the food supply chain:** Promote the inclusion of the self-preferencing prohibition in the UTP Directive. Concerns over competitive bottlenecks in online markets led to the introduction of the Digital Market Act (DMA). Offline and online bottlenecks should be subjected to the same or equivalent remedies when they compete in the same market as identified by the European Parliament's 2020 Report on Competition Policy. As such, self-preferencing and unfair use of suppliers' information by Amazon in the grocery intermediation/retailing market is considered unfair because it abuses its dual role, despite its low market share in food and of its grocery brands. Therefore, it is also unfair and more disruptive when it is done by supermarkets enjoying a higher market share (however measured: online/offline/both channels) and stronger own brands in the same market.
8. **Make the EU an Agri-Food hub:** The EU should become an agri-food hub, with a strong agricultural sector and a strong food processing industry, able to give added value to EU production as well as to commodities which cannot be sourced within the EU.
9. **Circular economy and food waste:** Reducing food waste through better exploitation of by-products such as processed animal proteins and policies to support the circular economy should be part of the EU policy agenda 2024–2029.
10. **EU taxonomy should not be an obstacle to green transition:** EU Taxonomy should reward those who improve, not only those on the list of economic activities that are considered sustainable and have preferential access to credit. Thus, an approach is needed that looks with an open mind to innovation and all technological solutions useful for accelerating emission reductions and achieving environmental SDGs.
11. **Animal health:** The “One Health” approach shall be considered essential for effective prevention and control of pathogens and diseases in animals as well as humans. Also, international efforts to develop different rules for outbreaks of ASF in wild porcine animals and kept porcine animals are needed to prevent unjustified trade bans.
12. **Animal welfare:** The EU should promote ‘on a voluntary basis’ harmonised criteria for animal welfare labelling and take decisions on animal welfare underpinned by science. At the same time, the EU should work on better enforcement of existing animal welfare legislation before adopting stricter rules.

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